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21 October 2016

Report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-fifth special session

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Mr. Guy Mayfis (Belgium)

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Please recycle

I. Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth special session

S-25/1. The deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the recent situation in Aleppo

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the Syrian Arab Republic,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the full respect of sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Expressing outrage at the alarming number of civilian casualties caused by the escalating level of violence and intensified campaigns of indiscriminate aerial bombings in Aleppo, and recalling in this regard the statements made on 25 September 2016 by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, in which he reported a situation in eastern Aleppo that "deteriorates to new heights of horror", and by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, on 29 September, in which he reported a situation of "now besieged eastern Aleppo",

Recalling the legal obligations of all parties under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, as well as all relevant decisions of the Security Council regarding the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Strongly condemning all attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including those involving attacks on schools, medical facilities and personnel, the removal of medical items from humanitarian convoys and the deliberate interruptions of water supply, the indiscriminate use of weapons, including artillery, cluster bombs and barrel bombs, and air strikes, shelling by mortar, car bombs, incendiary weapons, suicide attacks and tunnel bombs, the use of chemical weapons, and the use of starvation of civilians as a method of combat, including by the besiegement of populated areas, and the widespread use of torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary executions, extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, sexual and gender-based violence, as well as all serious violations and abuses committed against children,

Strongly condemning also the increased terrorist attacks resulting in numerous casualties and destruction carried out by those under the control of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), Al-Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida or the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), and other terrorist groups, as designated by the Security Council, and reaffirming that terrorism, including the actions of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization, and stressing the importance of the full implementation of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014,

Noting that the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Al-Nusrah Front have been designated terrorist organizations by the Security Council under its resolutions 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999, 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011 and 2253 (2015) of 17 December 2015, and urging the international community to do all it can to prevent any material or financial support from reaching these groups and dissuading any party to the cessation of hostilities from fighting in collaboration with them,

Welcoming any genuine steps to improve the humanitarian situation in Aleppo, and stressing the vital importance of a sustained cessation of hostilities,

Welcoming also the decision of the Secretary-General to establish an internal United Nations board of inquiry on the incident involving the bombing of a United Nations-Syrian Arab Red Crescent relief operation to Urum al-Kubra, in the Syrian Arab Republic, on 19 September 2016, and underlining the importance of all parties concerned cooperating fully with the board and the importance of completing the investigation without delay with a view to holding the perpetrators accountable,

1. *Demands* that all parties to the Syrian conflict, in particular the Syrian authorities and its allies, immediately comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, including with respect to all besieged and hard-to-reach areas, calls upon all parties to implement fully and immediately all the provisions of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014, 2165 (2014) of 14 July 2014, 2191 (2014) of 17 December 2014, 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015, 2254 (2015) of 18 December 2015, 2258 (2015) of 18 December 2015 and 2268 (2016) of 26 February 2016, and recalls the importance of holding accountable those responsible for all violations of international humanitarian law and all violations and abuses of international human rights law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic;

2. *Urges* the immediate implementation of the cessation of hostilities;

3. *Demands* that all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities and its supporters, promptly allow rapid, safe, unhindered and sustained humanitarian access for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners, including across conflict lines and borders, in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches people in need through the most direct routes;

4. *Also demands* that the regime and its allies end immediately all aerial bombardments of and military flights over Aleppo city;

5. *Further demands* that the Syrian authorities cooperate fully with the Human Rights Council and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic by granting the Commission immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic;

6. *Strongly condemns* all use of starvation of civilians as a method of combat, and all besiegement directed against civilian populations;

7. *Also strongly condemns* the terrorist acts and violence committed against civilians by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), Al-Nusrah Front or other terrorist organizations designated by the Security Council, and their continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, reaffirms that terrorism, including the actions of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization, and stresses the importance of the full implementation of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014);

8. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of international human rights law are held to account through appropriate, fair and independent domestic or international criminal justice mechanisms, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard;

9. *Demands* that all parties comply with the requests made by the United Nations and their implementing partners for humanitarian access, including by observing the cessation of hostilities as described by the Security Council in its resolution 2268

(2016) and ending all bombardments of and military flights over Aleppo city, in order to facilitate immediate, safe, unhindered and sustained humanitarian access, including to all of Aleppo by the United Nations and their implementing partners, recognizing that this requires a sustained absence of violence as determined sufficient by the United Nations and their implementing partners to allow humanitarian assistance;

10. *Underlines* that humanitarian access should be to the full number of people in need as identified by the United Nations and their implementing partners, with the full spectrum of humanitarian assistance as determined by the United Nations and their implementing partners, and that the evacuation of urgent medical cases should be facilitated by all sides solely on the basis of urgency and need;

11. *Reiterates* that the only sustainable political solution to the current crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic is through an inclusive and Syrian-led political process that includes the full and meaningful participation of women, meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people, with a view to the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012 as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2118 (2013) of 27 September 2013, including through the establishment of an inclusive transitional governing body with full executive powers, which shall be formed on the basis of mutual consent while ensuring the continuity of governmental institutions, and the full implementation of Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016);

12. *Expresses in this regard* its fullest support for the Special Envoy's efforts towards the full implementation of Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), and urges all parties to the Syrian conflict to cooperate constructively and in good faith with the Special Envoy to this end, especially with a view to immediately address the situation in Aleppo;

13. *Requests* the Commission of Inquiry to, consistent with its mandate, conduct a comprehensive, independent special inquiry into the events in Aleppo, to, where possible, identify all those for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are responsible for alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law, and to support efforts to ensure that perpetrators of alleged abuses and violations are held accountable, and also requests the Commission to provide a full report of the findings of its special inquiry to the Human Rights Council no later than its thirty-fourth session;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

2nd meeting
21 October 2016

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 24 to 7, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, South Africa, Viet Nam]

II. Organization of work of the twenty-fifth special session

1. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 60/251, and in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council as contained in the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the Council shall hold special sessions, when needed, at the request of a member of the Council with the support of one third of the membership of the Council.

2. On 18 October 2016, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva requested the convening of a special session of the Human Rights Council on 21 October 2016 on the deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the recent situation in Aleppo (see A/HRC/S-25/1).

3. The above-mentioned request was supported by 16 States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The request was also supported by 17 observer States: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden and Turkey.

4. Subsequently, the request was also supported by the following Member and observer States: Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Hungary, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, San Marino, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United States of America.

5. As more than one third of the membership of the Human Rights Council supported the above-mentioned request, the President of the Council, following consultations with the main sponsors, decided to convene an open-ended informative consultation on the conduct and organization of the special session on 20 October 2016, and the special session on 21 October 2016.

A. Opening and duration of the session

6. The Human Rights Council held its twenty-fifth special session at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 21 October 2016. It held two meetings during the session.

7. On 21 October 2016, prior to the opening of the special session, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand.

8. The twenty-fifth special session was opened by the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council, Geert Myulle (Belgium).

B. Attendance

9. The special session was attended by representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States of the Council, observers for non-Member States of the United Nations and other observers, and observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations.

C. Officers

10. At its organizational session of the tenth cycle, on 7 December 2015, the Human Rights Council elected the following officers:

President	Choi Kyong-lim (Republic of Korea)
Vice-Presidents	Jānis Kārkliņš (Latvia)
	Ramón Alberto Morales Quijano (Panama)
	Negash Kebret Botora (Ethiopia)
Vice-President and Rapporteur	Bertrand de Crombrugghe (Belgium)

11. At its organizational meeting on the thirty-third regular session, held on 31 August 2016, in accordance with rules 9 and 13 of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, the Council elected Geert Muylle (Belgium) as Vice-President and Rapporteur from the Group of Western European and other States in order to replace Bertrand de Crombrugghe, whose term of office had ended.

12. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Human Rights Council also served as officers for the twenty-fifth special session.

D. Organization of work

13. Pursuant to paragraph 124 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, an open-ended informative consultation was held on 20 October 2016 in preparation for the twenty-fifth special session.

14. At its 1st meeting, held on 21 October 2016, the Human Rights Council considered the organization of its work, including speaking time limits, which would be three minutes for statements by States Members of the Council and two minutes for statements by observer States of the Council, observers for non-Member States of the Council and other observers. The list of speakers would be drawn up in chronological order of registration. States Members of the Council would be given the floor first, followed by observer States and observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities, and observers of national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations.

15. The special session was conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions contained in Human Rights Council resolution 5/1.

E. Resolution and documentation

16. The resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth special session is reproduced in chapter I of the present report.

17. The list of documents issued for the twenty-fifth special session is contained in the annex to the present report.

F. Statements

18. At the 1st meeting, on 21 October 2016, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement (by video message).

19. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, made a statement.

20. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, Catalina Devandas-Aguilar, made a statement on behalf of the Coordination Committee.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

22. Also at the same meeting, on the same day, statements were made by the following:

(a) States Members of the Human Rights Council: Albania, Algeria, Belgium, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia* (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Observer States of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay, Holy See;

(c) Observer for a United Nations entity, specialized agency and related organization: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

23. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, statements were made by the following:

(a) Observer States of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Iran (Islamic Republic of);

(b) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIRID (Centre independent de recherches et d'iniatives pour le dialogue), CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch.

G. Action on the draft proposal

24. At the 2nd meeting, on 21 October 2016, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and

* Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Bahrain, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Morocco, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Portugal, the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

25. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally revised the draft resolution.

26. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/S-25/L.2 to L.6, sponsored by the Russian Federation, to draft resolution A/HRC/S-23/L.1 as orally revised.

27. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1 as orally revised.

28. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ecuador, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made general comments on draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1 as orally revised, and on the amendments proposed.

29. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

30. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and Qatar made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.2.

31. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.2. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Botswana, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Viet Nam

32. Amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.2 was rejected by 20 votes to 12, with 15 abstentions.

33. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Saudi Arabia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.3.

34. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.3. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Mongolia, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Viet Nam

35. Amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.3 was rejected by 20 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions.

36. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.4.

37. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.4. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Kenya, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Viet Nam

38. Amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.4 was rejected by 22 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions.

39. At the same meeting, the representatives of Albania and France made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.5.

40. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.5. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Botswana, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Viet Nam

41. Amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.5 was rejected by 20 votes to 11, with 16 abstentions.

42. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.6.

43. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.6. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, South Africa, Togo, Viet Nam

44. Amendment A/HRC/S-25/L.6 was rejected by 21 votes to 8, with 18 abstentions.

45. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote on draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1 as orally revised.

46. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1 as orally revised. The draft resolution as orally revised was adopted by 24 votes to 7, with 16 abstentions (for the text of resolution S-25/1 and voting results, see chap. I).

III. Report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-fifth special session

47. At its 2nd meeting, on 21 October 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted the report on its twenty-fifth special session ad referendum and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.

Annex

Documents issued for the twenty-fifth special session of the Human Rights Council

In the general series

A/HRC/S-25/1	Letter dated 18 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/S-25/2	Report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-fifth special session

In the limited series

A/HRC/S-25/L.1	The deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the recent situation in Aleppo
A/HRC/S-25/L.2	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1
A/HRC/S-25/L.3	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1
A/HRC/S-25/L.4	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1
A/HRC/S-25/L.5	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1
A/HRC/S-25/L.6	Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/S-25/L.1